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of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
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No. 16845.

號一十月五年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917.

巳丁亥歲年六國民華中

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Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1915. Forms  
of registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
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The Penalty for non compliance is a  
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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.40 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.40 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.  
7.30 a.m. SUNDAY.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
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Reason and punch tickets available for  
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912

WONG PING WA, Manager

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— OF HONGKONG, LTD. —

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PRICE \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

SEVERE AND CONTINUOUS  
FIGHTING.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

London, May 10.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports:—

The fighting yesterday, at Bullecourt, was severe and continuous.  
We progressed, despite the  
enemy's repeated costly and fruit-  
less efforts to shake our hold on this  
position.

We advanced on a line, during the  
night, by local fighting, to the east-  
ward of Gricourt and to the south  
of the Souchez River. At the latter  
place we captured a portion of the  
German front support lines.

We drove off night raids to the  
north-east of Lievin and to the south  
of Hulloch.

We carried out a successful raid  
to the north, of Givenchy and at  
Labasse.

#### OPERATIONS ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, May 10.

A French communiqué reports:—  
The enemy, in the night, attempt-  
ed rather weak infantry reactions at  
various points at Chemin-des-  
Dames, all of which broke down  
under our fire.

A stronger counter-attack against  
the positions we won in the region  
of Chevruet, met with the same fate  
and did not prevent us from again  
progressing and carrying a fortified  
point d'appui. We took some  
prisoners and a machine-gun.

A minor operation enabled us to  
extend our gains on the northern  
slopes of Valenciennes plateau, where we  
took some prisoners belonging to the  
fresh division that had recently  
arrived on this part of the front.

The artillery duel continued to be  
fairly lively on all these sectors.  
It transpires that five German  
aeroplanes, previously reported to  
have been seriously damaged, were  
brought down yesterday, one of them  
on fire.

#### A COSTLY GERMAN SUCCESS.

London, May 10.

The obstinate determination with  
which the Germans are fighting for  
the possession of Fresnoy is signifi-  
cant of the importance the enemy  
attaches to the Oppy line. They  
subjected every part of the British  
now positions on both sides of the  
Scarpe to severe tests but were tem-  
porarily successful only at Fresnoy,  
which is a sharp salient beyond the  
British line of advance. Moreover,  
it is badly adapted to defence, as it  
lies in a hollow with rising ground  
on three sides, which heights are  
again dominated by others from  
where the enemy directed a concen-  
trated fire on Fresnoy. Notwithstand-  
ing these advantages, the German  
attacks, which were conducted by  
three divisions, including the Guards  
and Bavarians, were at first repulsed  
and the second attempt failed on the  
plateau between Fresnoy and Oppy.

The Times correspondent at Head-  
quarters estimates the German  
losses in recapturing Fresnoy as  
greater than the whole of the British  
forces defending the position.

#### THE GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message, trans-  
mitted by wireless, reports:—

The artillery activity at Arras  
continues with increasing violence.  
Fresnoy remains in our possession,  
despite repeated attacks.  
The fighting for the possession of  
Bullecourt fluctuates and the fight-  
ing has increased at points between  
Sonnens and Rheims. We repulsed,  
in bitter hand-to-hand fighting,  
French attacks at Winterberg, St.  
Mihel Farm and Cornicy. Enemy  
advances to the north-west of  
Fresnoy failed.

We brought down yesterday  
aeroplanes.

#### THE SOCIALIST PRO-PEACE MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH LABOUR REFUSES TO  
ASSOCIATE.

London, May 9.

The Executive of the Labour  
Party, at a meeting in the House  
of Commons, have refused to asso-  
ciate themselves in any way with  
the Socialist Conference at Stock-  
holm, and declared that the calling  
of the Conference by Dutch Socialists  
is irregular. The Executive are con-  
fident that Russia will know how to  
defend her liberty against foreign  
enemies.

The meeting decided to arrange a  
conference of the Allied Labourites  
and Socialists in London, in June.

#### AMERICAN LABOUR AND A "KAISER-DICTATED" PEACE.

London, May 10.

Mr. Gompers, the President of the  
American Federation of Labour, has  
telegraphed to Mr. G. J. Wandle, the  
Labour Member for Stockport, ask-  
ing him to impress upon the Euro-  
pean neutral labour organisations  
that the pretended Socialist Confer-  
ence at Stockholm does not repre-  
sent the working classes of America,  
Great Britain, France and Belgium,  
but has been called by pro-German  
agitators for the purpose of effecting  
a "Kaiser-dictated" peace or  
deceiving the Russian Socialists into  
betraying the western democracies  
by consenting to a separate peace.

#### RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS DECLINE BORGBJERG'S INVITATION.

Petrograd, May 9.

A conference of the Socialists and  
Extremists discussed M. Borgbjerg's  
invitation to send representatives to  
the Socialist Conference to be held  
at Stockholm, and it was resolved  
that, as M. Borgbjerg was acting in  
agreement with Herr Schiedemann,  
and other German Socialists who side  
with the German Government, he is  
therefore an agent of the German  
Imperialists, and consequently  
Russia could not take part in a  
conference attended by M. Borgbjerg  
and Herr Schiedemann.

#### "SERVING THE INTERESTS OF GERMANY ALONE."

Stockholm, May 10.

The Socialist leader, M. Branting,  
declared that the manner of M.  
Borgbjerg's irresponsible offer of  
peace, made in Petrograd, increases  
the suspicion that the International  
Organisation is serving the interests  
of Germany alone.

#### THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, May 10.

A Russian official message, trans-  
mitted by wireless, reports:—

There was intense enemy artillery  
activity at Lake Mladet and at  
Smorgon.

The enemy attacked in the  
wooded Carpathians to the west-  
ward of Kapul mountain, but our  
machine-gun fire compelled him to  
retreat.

#### THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

London, May 10.

A German official report states:—  
The battle has continued with the  
greatest bitterness and violence in  
Macedonia.

The enemy attacks to the north-  
west of Monastir failed.

We repulsed French and Russian  
and Italian, unaided attacks on a  
sixteen kilometre front on the Cerre  
salient.

We heavily drove back the Ser-  
bians who are attacking to the  
northward of Nodun.

(Continued on Page 5.)



## INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 14th May to THURSDAY, 17th May, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$200 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 20th May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1917. 1754

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 14th May, 1917, at 5.15 p.m. For full notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,  
E. DES VEAUX,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 4, 1917. 1748

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY,  
LIMITED

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourteenth YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY, the 18th May, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916 and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th May to the 14th May, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA BORNEO CO., LTD.  
W. G. DARBY,  
General Manager.

Kowloon, May 3, 1917. 1758

## RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSIAN ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to 30th June, 1917, at the rate of 100%.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The loan may be reimbursed at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 29th March and the 29th September. Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917, interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1757

## "THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

## COLUMBIA RECORDS

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AT  
THE ANDERSON  
MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1332.

## JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear  
MADE  
TO  
ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,  
PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL, offers her services as NURSE for one or two small Children. Peak District, preferred.

Apply— "NURSE."  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office,  
Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1753

GOOD CHANCE FOR  
EARLY COMERS  
WONDERFUL DISCOUNT  
ON  
Japanese Fine Art Curios  
15 Days Only  
SALE NOW ON  
H. MATSUNAGA,  
49, Haiphong Road,  
Kowloon.

1753

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF  
AND  
CORNER PORK.  
PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS  
FOR  
EXPORT OR STRAIGHTS USE.

1754

Don't Worry!  
Here's  
**KEATING'S**  
KILLS  
BUGS  
KILLS MOTHS  
BEETLES  
TINS 3'6"

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ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance,  
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Best of Food and Service.

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Manager.

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HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1801-1900) .....	50
HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY .....	50
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Part I—Mammals and Birds .....	50
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THE MISSIONS STRAYGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) .....	1.00
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SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM .....	20
WASHING BOOKS (for men) .....	30

## FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.

[FROM THE CUSTOMS REPORT FOR 1916.]

## GENERAL.

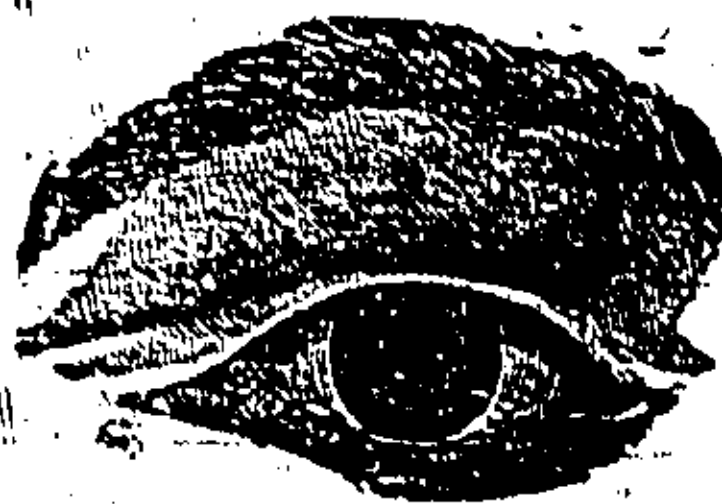
The opening remarks of the report on the Foreign Trade of China in 1915 apply with greater emphasis to the trade during 1916. Shortage of tonnage, high freights, increased cost of manufacture and scarcity of labour abroad, and consequent delays in delivery, all exercised a retarding influence on imports; while a great rise in the gold value of silver, added to the difficulty of finding cargo space for Europe, and certain restrictions regarding re-exports from Great Britain and other countries, interfered seriously with exports. Trade was also for a time hampered by a serious scarcity of silver, due to heavy shipments abroad. There was also considerable political unrest during the first half of the year, several provinces having declared themselves independent as a protest against the resumption of Monarchy. The movements of troops, involving the commandeering of vessels, and other means of transport, obstructed the free transit of goods, while the disturbed state of the country in the districts affected by what was in effect a revolution against the Central Government caused great difficulty in bringing produce down to the ports and in sending silver to the interior to pay for it. The death of President Yuan on the 6th June, and the peaceful succession of Vice-President Li Yuan-hung, were followed by more normal conditions. The rice crop seems to have been abundant everywhere, and the harvest of most other agricultural products are reported to have been favourable; so that it may be safely said that it was only due to the conditions brought about by the war that trade was not exceedingly flourishing. A very hopeful symptom is to be seen in the growth of all kinds of industries, and the statistics show that the competition of certain home-made articles, such as cotton goods and millinery, is being more and more felt by imports. In the Kwangtung Leased Territory and elsewhere the Japanese have been showing a good example to the Chinese, and they are manufacturing glass, sulphuric acid, compounds of barium, caustic soda, creosote, and other chemicals; while the Ceramic Department of the South Manchuria Railway's Central Laboratory is turning out bowls, teacups, etc., for which there is a good demand. They are also making hardened benzoin, to be used in the manufacture of soap, stearine, and glycerine. At Tsingtau they are erecting a cotton mill, as well as a flour mill and a leather factory, and a refrigerating plant for cold storage in the course of erection. Chinese factories are increasing in number, and the formation of influential associations for the improvement of domestic products is a sign of the times, and there is every reason to hope that the energetic men who are responsible for their initiation will succeed in introducing improved methods that will largely increase the resources of the country. It is often said that China needs all her produce to support the huge population, and that there is but a small surplus available for foreign trade; but it is forgotten that, at present, production is kept down by the difficulty of reaching markets, which compels producers to restrict their output to the consumption of circumscribed areas. It was pointed out in the report on the trade of 1914 that the influence on trade of the few railways now in operation was already quite plain, and it is certain that, given an adequate railway system, practicable roads, and conserved waterways, the exports from China could be increased to an extent that is hardly realized. A comparison with India shows that in the year 1913-14 the value of the exports of Indian produce and manufactures was £102,800,000, while in 1915, notwithstanding the war and the lack of tonnage and other hindrances, the value of Chinese produce exported was £24,221,000. India has a uniform currency, while in China the rates of exchange between different commercial centres are subject to violent fluctuations. India has no export duty or like to hamper trade, and the movements of goods are facilitated by railways and good roads. In India the export trade and all industries are fostered by the Government; in China Government interference is confined to taxation. If the two countries were placed on an equal footing in the above respects, the export trade of China, which is now smaller than that of Japan, would show a wonderful expansion. To take a concrete instance of the possibilities of increasing the national wealth, the case of the cotton spinning and weaving industry may be usefully examined.

## COTTON-SPINNING AND WEAVING INDUSTRY.

In the report written last year attention was called to the number of cotton spinning and weaving mills already established, and to the practical certainty that this industry will show rapid and extensive expansion. The Japanese are fully aware of what must come and intend to increase the number of their mills in China from which important results are likely to follow. The only reason that Japan, a country where cotton is not grown, has been able to develop a huge industry, with which her cotton-producing neighbour has been unable to compete, is to be found in the difference between the fiscal systems of the two countries. In Japan every encouragement is given to this important trade, which is carefully fostered by Government: raw cotton is admitted duty free, and there are no duties on exports, while import duties on yarn and cotton goods protect the local industries against foreign competition. In China the policy is to derive what revenue can be levied and to obtain from all other interference. The results can be shown both in the case of the finer and the coarser counts of cotton yarn. As Chinese cotton is of short staple and unsuitable for finer counts than 20's it is necessary, in order to spin finer counts, to import Indian or American cotton, which Japan imports duty free (as it also does Chinese cotton), shipping the manufactured yarn free of export duty, while China charges an import duty of Hk. Tls. 0.60 per picul on raw cotton and an excise of Hk. Tls. 0.70 per picul on the manufactured yarn. Allowing that 3.40 piculs of foreign cotton produce a 3 picul bale of yarn, such a bale spun in China has been taxed Hk. Tls. 4.17, while a similar bale spun in Japan pays, on importation into China, an import duty of Hk. Tls. 0.35 per picul, or Hk. Tls. 2.85 per bale. Thus the spinners in China pay Hk. Tls. 1.32 more in taxation than their Japanese competitors. Turning now to coarser counts made entirely from Chinese cotton, there are like and other charges to be paid on the cotton, and if it comes from another port through the Maritime Customs, it is subject to an export duty of Hk. Tls. 0.25 and a coast trade duty of Hk. Tls. 0.175 per picul, or a total of Customs duties of Hk. Tls. 0.425; while it pays only the export duty of Hk. Tls. 0.35 if shipped to Japan and has the further privilege of paying transit duties instead of Hk. Tls. 0.35, so that, so far as Customs taxation is concerned, the Japanese spinners obtain their raw cotton at least 174 candareens cheaper than the Chinese mills can do, unless they confine their purchases to cotton grown in the immediate locality. It is fortunate for Chinese mills that freight must be paid to and from Japan, though Government subsidies enable the shipping companies to charge such low rates that the advantage is not of much importance, the average freight from Japan to China on one bale having been Yen 1.30 (Hk. Tls. 0.714) during the year. In 1915 China exported 725,955 piculs of raw cotton, valued at Hk. Tls. 13,700,496, of which 551,322 piculs went to Japan, while 394,633 piculs were imported. In 1916 the figures were 851,037 piculs exported and 467,644 piculs imported. Unless the quality of Chinese cotton can be improved, the importations are likely to increase with the development of the spinning and weaving industries and the greater production of the finer counts. The value of the cotton yarn imported in 1915 was Hk. Tls. 87,116,297 and in 1916 Hk. Tls. 91,065,717, and it is reasonable to assume that the same development would gradually reduce these figures and eventually lead to an export trade in yarn. The manufacture of hosiery and cotton blankets has been commenced in China, but it has been found impossible to compete, with any prospect of success, with similar goods imported from Japan, the Chinese product being charged a 5 per cent. ad valorem duty under the provisions of the Treaty of 1858, while the Japanese goods are taxed under the Revised Import Tariff of 1902 and pay a specific duty that does not amount to as much as 5 per cent. Consequently the industry is being killed by taxation.

(Continued on page 3.)

## INTIMATIONS



## YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

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## AUCTION.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

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## FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.

(Continued from page 2.)

### COTTON-GROWING.

The crop of cotton in 1916 was good,  
and Chinese cotton was the cheapest to  
be found in the world. The cotton grown  
in Shensi, esteemed the best in China,  
is descended from American seed intro-  
duced by missionaries some years ago,  
but it is slightly yellow in colour and  
deteriorates from year to year unless fresh  
seed is imported. Mixed with Tungkong  
cotton, it can be spun into fairly good  
yarns.

In Shanghai there is a special  
grade much in demand in America for  
immediated cotton, as it is so white that  
it does not require bleaching. Some very  
interesting experiments in cotton-growing  
have been made in Shanghai, and it is to  
be hoped the results will be noted by  
Government. It has been shown that,  
although so far the climate appears  
unsuitable for American plants, which  
will not stand the moisture and are sub-  
ject to the attacks of insect pests,  
improvement in cultivation and careful  
selection of seeds from indigenous plants  
can make the crop without increasing the  
expense under cultivation. Whereas a  
plant grown in the traditional way by the  
Chinese farmers yields locally an average  
of 5 bolls, the plants grown in the course  
of the experiments here from 15 to 35  
bolls, and the cotton was of superior  
quality. Whatever quantity of cotton is  
produced there will always be a market  
for it, as the world's demand has over-  
taken the supply. When the mills were  
first started in China cotton was selling  
at Shanghai for Shanghai T.S. 12 per  
cent. for the best quality, but, in  
sympathy with dearer cotton all over  
the world, the price has risen until it is well  
over T.S. 22. As cotton is sold by weight  
it was inevitable that its absorbent quality  
would be taken advantage of to adulterate  
it with water, and this practice was  
carried to such an extent that it was  
found necessary for the mills to combine  
for the purpose of checking it. A Cotton  
Testing House was established in 1911,  
and all cotton containing more than 15  
per cent. of water is now rejected. In  
Tientsin it has been found possible to  
reduce the percentage to 10, but in  
Shanghai, with a humid climate, a  
greater allowance has been found neces-  
sary. Among the samples passing through  
the Cotton Testing House 57 per cent.  
are found to contain more than 12 per  
cent. and up to 15 per cent., which is  
the maximum allowed. The natural  
moisture of Shanghai cotton is said to be  
approximately 11 per cent., and as for  
the purpose of spinning (extracting the  
saples) the cotton has to be as dry as  
possible, to which end it is dried in the  
sun, the most condition in which it  
reaches the mills is caused by subsequent  
adulteration. This is sometimes the work  
of thieves during transport, who make  
up, roughly, with water the weight of  
cotton they have abstracted from the  
bales, but the bulk of it is due to care-  
less handling and exposure to rain or  
deliberate watering. The natural mois-  
ture of Indian and American cotton is  
8 per cent., and Shensi cotton is said to  
hold about 9 per cent. The practice of  
watering is very harmful because the  
colour of the cotton rapidly deteriorates  
when excessive moisture is present, so  
that it reduces the demand for export and  
consequently lowers the price; while  
anything over 15 per cent. makes it use-  
less for the mills. From this it is plain  
that the practice of watering is directly  
contrary to the interests of the grower.  
Northern cotton is not watered and  
fetches higher prices. A form of adulter-  
ation that is regarded by the mills as more  
harmful than watering, which can be  
tested for and guarded against, is throw-  
ing seed into the raw cotton. All that  
can be done in this case is to trust that  
the preliminary stage of manufacture—  
scutching—will eliminate the greater part,  
but there is a residue that becomes broken  
up and clings to the yarn and depreciates  
the value. These two practices should be  
suppressed by legislation.

Last year the Ministry of Agricul-  
ture and Commerce was quoted as  
estimating the total yield of clean cotton  
at 1,800,000 piculs; but foreign experts  
are of opinion that 2 million bales of

about 4 piculs each, or 8,000,000 piculs,  
is a conservative estimate of the Chinese  
crop. This would allow about 4 lbs. per  
head of the population; and seeing the  
many purposes to which cotton is devoted  
in this country, including making the place  
of wool for clothing and bed furniture,  
and cotton being used where Western  
countries employ other materials, this  
allowance appears reasonable. If this  
estimate is at all approximate, and assum-  
ing the average value throughout the  
country to be T.S. 10 per picul, the total  
crop would mean an addition to the  
national wealth of T.S. 160,000,000 not  
to speak of the immense impetus that  
would be given to the spinning and  
weaving industries or the saving effected  
by manufacturing at home instead of  
importing from abroad. Experiments  
having proved that this trading is attain-  
able without any increase in acreage, it  
would appear that the suggestions lately  
put forward that experimental farms  
should be established in the various  
cotton-growing districts for the produc-  
tion and distribution of selected seeds,  
where students could be trained for the  
purpose of inspecting and giving advice  
and instruction to farmers, deserves the  
serious consideration of Government. It,  
in addition, the cotton industry were  
relieved from the taxation that at present  
hampers its expansion and prevents it  
from competing with Japan, capital would  
be readily forthcoming, and there is no  
reason why China should not eventually  
rival India as a producer of cotton and  
cotton goods. The adoption of a more  
careful system of cultivation would, at the  
commencement, involve the farmers in  
some additional expenditure. The land  
would need more rest, it would have to  
be properly fertilised, and especially  
improved implements would be found  
necessary. But any assistance the poorer  
farmers required could be easily supplied  
by the establishment of agricultural banks  
to advance money on the security of the  
crops; a system that has done immense  
service in India by rescuing the peasants  
from the clutches of money-lenders. The  
question of increasing one of the assets  
of the country is of so much importance  
that no apology need be made for treating  
it at some length in a report that is  
translated and widely distributed among  
the officials.

THE SILK TRADE.

Another staple, the export of which  
can be easily doubled, is silk. For  
many years the Chinese have been urged  
to adopt scientific but simple measures  
for eradicating the disease that in many  
districts destroys a very large percentage  
of the worms before they reach the  
spinning stage and also affects the weight  
and quality of a large majority of the  
coccons. It is a disappointing fact that  
the establishment of filatures run on  
European lines and the consequent  
increase in the demand for coccons,  
leading to competitive buying between the  
filatures, has during late years brought  
about a rapid deterioration in the quality  
of the coccons produced. The farmer  
having found that it is no longer necessary  
to spin silk, because his coccons are  
easily bought up by the filatures, where  
the pupae can be killed and the coccons  
needed off as convenient, poor coccons in  
consequence of competition (fetching as  
good prices as healthy ones, has turned  
his attention to quantity at the expense  
of quality and neglected the ancient safe-  
guards against disease. Less care is now  
taken in selecting healthy coccons for  
breeding purposes, the worms to reduce  
expense, are given an insufficient supply  
of mulberry leaves, and sickly worms are  
allowed to survive among healthier com-  
panions in the hope that they may spin  
some sort of a coccon that will go to  
make up weight. Finally, a most im-  
portant point, the worms are given too  
short a time to spin the full weight and  
are collected prematurely, so that the  
coccons have only about 60 per cent. of  
their proper quantity of silk. Where the  
silk is still reeled on the farms, greater  
care is taken to keep the caterpillars  
healthy by the selection of the parent  
moths, to eliminate sickly worms, and  
to obtain the maximum quantity of silk  
from each coccon by allowing the full  
six days for spinning. But the filatures  
demand more and more coccons, and the  
search for their eggs farther afield, with  
the result that the evils described above  
are spreading rapidly. In 1869, Mr.  
Kleinwachter, at that time Commissioner  
of Customs in Ningpo published a pam-  
phlet in Chinese, the fruit of careful  
study, pointing out the injury done was  
causing to the trade, explaining the  
Pasture system of dealing with it, and  
urging the establishment of Government  
schools of sericulture for instruction and  
for distributing healthy eggs. Ten years  
later Mr. Locher, then Commissioner of  
Customs at Shanghai, took similar steps,  
but without results. The establishment  
of the Republic has brought the mercan-  
tile classes into greater prominence and  
given them more influence, and there  
now seems some hope that this impor-  
tant matter will be seriously taken up.  
A copy of Mr. Kleinwachter's pamphlet  
has been recovered from obscurity and  
handed over to the Association for Foster-  
ing Native Products, by which 5,000  
copies have been immediately printed for  
distribution. As a stimulus to action,  
the following striking contrast between  
the results obtained in Japan by careful

furtherance of the trade, and the results  
in China of leaving everything to chance,  
has been presented to the Association.  
The values given in sterling have  
been converted from yen and Hakwan  
taels at the rates of exchange prevailing  
during the year concerned, and include  
the exports of both silk and silk pro-  
ducts—

Year.	China.	Japan.
1872	10,370,000	1,880,000
1884	8,518,000	5,000,000
1890	12,530,000	8,900,000
1903	10,588,000	11,600,000
1910	13,882,000	18,300,000
1911	12,430,000	18,100,000
1912	14,277,000	20,200,000
1913	15,840,000	25,300,000
1914	10,015,000	20,400,000
1915	13,072,000	20,425,000

In 1884 a laboratory for the study of  
disease was opened in Tokio.  
Introduction of Pasteur system favour-  
ably considered by Hangchow govern-  
ment, but obstructed by officials. In Japan  
the watering of silk was made  
punishable.

New law in Japan for prevention of  
silkworm disease.

It will be observed that in 1872 the ex-  
port from Japan was but little more than  
17 per cent. of the value of the Chinese  
exports, but by 1905 the Japanese had  
forced ahead, and in 1913 (the last year  
before the Great War) Chinese exports  
were worth only 62 per cent. of the  
Japanese trade. Further, it should be  
noticed that after the passing of the Silk  
worm Diseases Act in 1905 the Japanese  
exports more than doubled in eight years.  
These results were obtained by legisla-  
tion and education, and what Japan can  
do in the matter of silk China can sur-  
pass. There is no silk in the world  
equal in quality to that produced in the  
Wush districts, and the hardy constitu-  
tion of the Chinese worm has been proved  
by its survival under conditions that  
would have killed off a less robust race.  
The Japanese silk is inferior in tensile  
strength and durability, and could not  
compete on equal terms with healthy  
Chinese silk. But it must be remem-  
bered that for China success in competi-  
tion is dependent on quality, since  
Japanese silk is assisted by the absence  
of skin and export duties. What is  
wanted is an educational propaganda,  
ruled by the Silk Guilds, supported by  
Government, suppressing the evils de-  
scribed above, and establishing for the  
distribution of healthy eggs. There is a  
school of sericulture near Hangchow,  
where instruction is given in the cul-  
tivation of mulberry trees and in the  
raising of silkworms and where healthy  
eggs are produced. But comparatively  
few of the farmers can be persuaded to  
take advantage of the opportunity, as  
the majority prefer to buy their eggs in  
the cheapest market and regard tradition  
as a safer guide than science, attribut-  
ing their disappointments to any cause  
but the right one. Speculation in mul-  
berry leaves should be discouraged, and  
steps should be taken to bring the quanti-  
ties of worms hatched into some kind of  
relation with the amount of mulberry  
leaves available. That action is impera-  
tively demanded is beyond dispute, and  
that the export trade could be easily  
doubled, in spite of the increased use of  
silk in China itself, is equally beyond  
question. In support of this opinion it  
may be pointed out that in 1872 the  
export of raw silk amounted to 62,192  
piculs and of wild silk to 2,148 piculs.  
In 1914 the figures were 119,344 piculs  
and 20,962 piculs; that is, in all 63,540  
piculs in 1872, as against 140,000 piculs  
in 1914. This advance has been made  
in the face of increasing disregard of all  
the precautions necessary for successful  
cultivation, so that it is quite justifiable  
to assume that the adoption of the  
Japanese policy would show remarkable  
results.

(To be continued.)

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions from the Liquidators of Messrs.  
JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order  
of the Hongkong Government to sell by  
Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

**TUESDAY,**  
the 31st day of July, 1917,

at his Sales Rooms,  
**DEDELL STREET,**

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY situated at The Peak,  
Hongkong, and being Rural Building  
Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT  
The property consists of—  
The piece or parcel of ground and  
premises known as "Lysbolt" 104 The  
Peak, situated near Mount Cough in the  
Colony of Hongkong with an area of  
12,002 square feet and registered in the  
Land Office as Rural Building Lot No.  
19.

The lot is held for the unexpired  
residue of a term of 75 years created  
therein by an indenture of Crown Lease  
dated the 23rd day of April 1866.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.  
For further particulars and conditions  
of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson &  
Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or  
to the undersigned.

**GEO. P. JAMBERT,**  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1748

Embassy  
No. 77.  
VIRGINIA  
CIGARETTES  
ARE TEMPTING.

HAND MADE

W.D. & H.O. WILLS.  
BRISTOL & LONDON.

LIGHT-WEIGHT LUXURY  
CARR IN A FIELD OF ITS OWN

SCRIPPS-BOOTH MOTOR CAR

JUST TO HAND

A CONSIGNMENT OF THESE  
NEW CARS—FOR SALE OR HIRE

EXILE GARAGE 33-35, Des Vaux Road.  
Phone No. 1036.

**HORLICK'S  
MALTED MILK**

A Great Factor in Food Economy.

Pure, full-cream milk enriched with all the nutritive extracts of selected  
malted barley and wheat in powder form. Every particle is wholesome  
nutritious, it keeps indefinitely, and there is absolutely no waste. The  
addition of hot or cold water instantly forms a delicious nourishing and  
highly nutritious and so easily digested that it advantageously replaces  
heavier items of diet which require more digestive effort, yet at the same time  
it supplies fuller nutritive value. It is therefore economical in all respects  
and suits all ages.

READY IN A MOMENT BY STIRRING BRISKLY IN  
HOT OR COLD WATER ONLY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

Accept no substitute. There is nothing "just as good."

IN THREE SIZES, 1/6, 2/6, and 11/6 (IN ENGLAND).  
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS.

THE EVER POPULAR  
HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the  
Stamp of Public Approval for  
OVER FORTY YEARS.

**ENO'S  
FRUIT SALT**

PLEASANT TO TAKE,  
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES  
OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,  
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,  
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,  
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature  
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions  
generally. It is everything you could wish  
as a simple and Natural Health-giving  
Agent.

Prepared only by  
J.C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.





# WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

## E

QUALITY.  
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

Telephone No. 518.

## To-day's Advertisements

## WANTED.

**DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.** Kowloon. A wanted immediately. Apply by letter to Miss SKIPTON, Superintendent. State references. Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of Members will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd May, 1917, at 3.30 p.m. By Order.

K. M. CUMMING,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Greatest attraction of the Meeting.

Open Doubles Championship.

Semi-final.

H. A. NISBET and S. H. DODWELL.

NG SZE KWONG and WONG PO KEUNG.

ON-MORROW at 4.45 p.m. Sharp.

TO-WAR CHARITIES COURT.

Members ... 20 Cents.

Non-Members ... 30 Cents.

P. M. HODGSON.

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

## G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Underigned have received instructions from the Right Hon. SUPREME COURT to sell by Public Auction.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

## SATURDAY,

the 12th May, 1917, at 12 Noon.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

The Clothing and Effects of

Mr. MILLER.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES &amp; HUGHES,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

## THE CALENDAR.

## MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Paint, Red

Lead, Provisions, Household Fur-

niture, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and

Hough's.

## General Memoranda.

MONDAY, May 14—

5.15 p.m.—Extraordinary Meeting of

the Members of the Hongkong Club

TUESDAY, May 15—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,

Tennis Gear, etc., at Messrs.

Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, May 16—

Entries close for next Gymkhana.

FRIDAY, May 18—

11 a.m.—China Borneo Co's Meeting.

MONDAY, May 21—

Election of a Justice of the Peace for

the Licensing Board.

TUESDAY, May 22—

Empire Day.

SATURDAY, May 26—

Queen Mary's Birthday (1887).

Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

SUNDAY, May 27—

Whit Sunday.

MONDAY, May 28—

Whit Monday—General Holiday.

## VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

emphasised by the war, and it is of interest to learn from a report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the China Association at Shanghai that the question of taxing British subjects in China for Imperial purposes has been seriously considered and that the outcome will probably be an income tax, on a sliding scale on individual incomes and a fixed scale on companies. The scheme appears to have been drawn up by the Consul-General and the Chief Judge, and the views put forward by the local branch of the China Association are stated to be, with some slight modification, in substantial agreement with the terms of the Memorandum drawn up by the two principal British Officials of the Settlement.

## Reported Sale of Macao.

The *Kohinshu Zeitung* has recently announced that Portugal has sold Macao to Japan. A London paper, commenting on the report, says there is no confirmation of it and, coming, as it does, from a German source it must be regarded with suspicion until it is officially corroborated by the Powers concerned. In further refutation of this report it may be mentioned that China requires to be consulted in such a matter, for by a Protocol "done at Lisbon" in 1887, Portugal engaged "never to alienate Macao and its dependencies without previous agreement with China." That undertaking was confirmed by Portugal by Article III of the Sino-Portuguese Treaty, ratified the following year. The German report, therefore, may not only be "regarded with suspicion," but characterised at once as a pure invention.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

An Austrian named Schubert last week smashed with a heavy stick four big plate-glass windows of Messrs. Kuhn and Komor's shop in Nanking road. The total damage is estimated at a thousand taels. The man had been out of employment for a month.

The police at Peking have cautioned the public respecting the sale and use of "washed postage stamps." The notice states that a good number of cases have been discovered showing that used stamps, with the postal mark removed, have been affixed to letters. These letters have been detained and steps are being taken against the offenders.

A Chinese married woman was knocked down and run over by motor car No. 73, owned by Ma Yuk Shan, of No. 145 Wanchai Road, yesterday. The driver of the car stated that he sounded his horn several times but the woman did not heed the warning. The woman was taken to the Government Civil Hospital for injuries, however, and reported not serious.

The German Bank at Tientsin has moved out of the premises leased to the German Government by Queen Victoria, for use as a Consulate, and into the long deserted Hamburg-America offices on the ex-German bund, says the "P. & T. Times." All the staff are reported to have shed tears at the prospect of the change. The available assets of the Tientsin Branch appear to consist of two cases of sycee and \$60,000, so that the removal was not a very serious business.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Messrs. Elliot I. Grant Smith and George W. Sewell, Hongkong, have been elected non-resident Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. F. W. Mayers, Commissioner of Customs, has been transferred from Amoy to Chinkiang where he succeeds Mr. R. H. Wade.

Claude Trenchard Davis, son of Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis of Shanghai, has passed out of Sandhurst Military College and has been gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal West Kent.

Japan papers record with deep regret the death of Mrs. E. W. Frazar, from pneumonia at the Miyako Hotel. Mrs. Frazar, who was the wife of Mr. F. W. Frazar of the firm of Sale and Frazar, had been over twenty years in Japan and took a very active interest in philanthropic work.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## HONGKONG AND THE WAR.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

SIR—As the annual meeting of St. John's Cathedral subscribers and shareholders, held in January last, the following resolution was adopted:

That the Church Body is requested to consider whether it is necessary to take any steps towards the promotion of greater self-sacrifice among the British residents of Hongkong at this critical period of our national history and, if so, to recommend what steps should be taken.

The Cathedral Body discussed the subject and came to the conclusion that the matter was of sufficient importance to deserve consideration. It was in due course agreed that before taking any further or public steps it would be both desirable and courteous to obtain the views of representatives of the British Clubs in the Colony on the subject. A letter was accordingly sent to each Club requesting that representatives be sent to consider jointly certain proposals relative to "War Economies." The request was accepted and a meeting was lately held at which representatives of the Clubs and the lay members of the Cathedral Body were present.

In order to concentrate attention on some definite means of effecting economies and to save time at the meeting, I drew up a short paper, embodying suggestions of others as well as those of my own, which was circulated before the meeting.

The feeling of the majority at the meeting was that in so far as the suggested proposals, or others, involved legislation it was not the business of such a meeting to take steps to invite such legislation; initiation lay with the Government. So far as the proposals involved voluntary action it was felt that such action should be left to the individual.

On the former view may I remark that while agreeing that the meeting was too limited in numbers to justify any request for legislation, I regret that the proposals did not receive more consideration with a view to a reference to a wider constituency. For instance, one regarding payment in cash for all alcohol consumed at bar or counter would, if adopted, prove a blessing to many, and sound the death knell to the pernicious "chit system" which lends itself to great abuse.

On the latter I am convinced that pre-concerted and united action is often very desirable and very helpful.

None of these who supported the ventilation of this question had, or have, any thought of belittling the work that has been done by Hongkong residents nor of deprecating the very generous attitude of the public which has responded liberally to many appeals to war funds. It is also recognised that economies have been effected. But the object was to canvass opinion with a view to ascertain whether further economies could be made; if so, agreed upon, and again, what action could be taken to further such views. The ultimate aim was, of course, to enable additional contributions to be made to national funds.

This letter is written with a view to call attention to the subject and if it is considered to be of sufficient practical importance, will anyone take it further? I am, etc., A. H. HARRIS.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Banks	3.20 p.m.
Douglases	81 buyers
Indos Def.	81 buyers
China Sugars	106 buyers
Malabon Sugars	113 buyers
Cement	30 buyers
Hkong Electric	48 buyers
Hkong Trams	6.70 sales
Powells	6.60 sellers
Shanghai Docks	30 buyers
Shanghai Cottons	123 buyers

## THE DEMAND FOR COPPER.

OFFERS FOR OLD CANNON AT CANTON.

Reuter's Correspondent at Canton reports that Mr. Tara Nakamura, a Japanese, is offering \$1,200,000 for the purchase of old copper to be extracted from unusable cannons, etc., which are the property of the Kwangtung Government, while a Chinese Syndicate named Hung Hing is also submitting an offer. The Government and Military are despatching agents to Yamchow, Limehow, Kingchow and other districts to ascertain the extent and value of such old copper.

It is now believed that large quantities of copper coin pieces are already going to Japan.

## ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

In almost every community there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and these recommendations are its never-fading quality. For sale by all Chinese and Storekeepers.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A cook on the s.s. *Ta Suu*, whilst alighting from a tram in Des Vaux Central last night, discovered a man in the act of picking his pocket of a silver watch and chain. As the thief already had the watch and chain in his hand, the cook arrested him and delivered him into the custody of a Chinese police constable.

When brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning, the pickpocket, who said he was a tailor and had only arrived yesterday from Canton, pleaded not guilty to the charge of larceny from the person of the complainant.

After evidence was heard, however, and the defendant's record produced, His Worship imposed a sentence of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

## LARCENY FROM KOWLOON DOCKS.

A Chinese boiler-maker was charged before Mr. Melbourne this morning with stealing a brass port-hole frame, valued at five dollars, from the Kowloon Docks. The defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one week's hard labour.

## DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Before Mr. Wood this morning, a Japanese shopkeeper pleaded guilty to the charge of being drunk and disorderly last night in Wanchai and was fined \$25, or, in default of payment, sentenced to one month's hard labour.

## CHINESE REVENUE OFFICER FINED.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese Revenue Officer was charged with assaulting a passenger who had just disembarked from the s.s. *Charles Harbord* at the wharf.

It was alleged that the assault occurred as a result of an altercation which arose between the complainant and defendant regarding several unstamped letters, which the revenue officer found in the complainant's possession.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, but Police Sergeant (R) No. 24 appeared as a witness to the assault and His Worship imposed a fine of eight dollars.

## MAILS LOST, AND MAILS DAMAGED.

Telegraphic advice has been received from London that the mails dispatched from Hongkong via Siberia to London on March 13th, 1917, and to London Forward on March 13th and 15th, 1917, are presumed lost.

A large number of articles of correspondence from North China, Japan and the United States of America received per s.s. *Fushimi Maru* yesterday were accidentally damaged by fire on board the steamer. In many cases the damage was so extensive as to render the articles valueless and undeliverable.

## FORTHCOMING ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

The Hongkong Police Reserve are arranging for another Assault-at-Arms. It will take place on the Volunteers' Parade Ground on May 19th. The chief attraction will be a contest between Corporal Scott, R.E., and Gunner Craig U.S.N. Corporal Scott is well-known to Hongkong and this will be his last fight in Hongkong before he leaves for Home. In Craig he will be meeting a man who has met well-known American boxers including Gunboat Smith and Arthur Palmy. This will be a 15-round contest.

Another attraction will be a 10-round contest between Sapper Richards R.E. the light-weight champion and Battling Brannigan, U.S.N., who has a fine record. Other features will be a six-round light-heavy-weight contest between Corporal Royal, U.S.M.C. and Sapper Sunleigh, R.E.; a six-round contest between Kid Kook, U.S.M.C. and Sailor Fox, U.S.N.; and another six-round contest between Seaman Simes, R.N., and Sapper Smith. These two men have been seen in the ring on many occasions, and can be depended upon to put up a splendid fight. It is hoped to arrange still another contest of which particulars will be published later.

For this fixture a match will be erected on the Volunteer parade ground, and the ring in the centre will be raised so that every one will be able to get a good view of the contest. The whole of the proceeds will be devoted to War Charities.

## SPORT.

## TENNIS.

## PROFESSIONAL PAIRS, SEMI-FINALS.

The semi-finals in the Professional Pairs class, in which Mr. R. Hancock and Mr. H. Hancock met Mr. S. E. Green and Mr. S. H. Dodwell, and Mr. H. A. Nisbet and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher met Mr. L. Winkler and Mr. J. Jonckheer, were played yesterday evening.

The chief interest naturally centered round the former pairs and there was a good attendance. The patience of the spectators, however, was somewhat tried by a wait of half an hour. The match was timed to start at 4.30 p.m., but the Brothers Hancock had nearly half an hour's practice before Mr. Green and Mr. Dodwell appeared on the court.

In the first set, Mr. Dodwell played a weak game and the Brothers Hancock, taking advantage of this and playing a fine combination game, won the set easily by 6-3.

In the second set, however, Mr. Dodwell improved considerably, and leaving the hard drives to Mr. Green, took up a position at the net and usually managed to come off best in the many exciting rallies that took place. Mr. Green, of course, was a tower of strength, rarely giving a point, and this, in conjunction with his partner's improved play made things too hot for the Brothers Hancock and they lost this set by 2-6.

In the third set things were much the same for the first two or three games, but then Mr. Dodwell fell off again. The Hancocks seized this opportunity and placed to Mr. Dodwell, on every possible occasion. Mr. Green, however, seemed to be all over the court, and to a large measure defeated the strategy of the opposing pair of placing to Mr. Dodwell, and the game went to six all. Hereupon, Mr. Dodwell improved again, and there followed a very exciting struggle in which the Hancocks made a fine fight, but they were unable to cope with the fine play of Mr. Green, aided by Mr. Dodwell's clever net play, and the two following games went against them thus giving the match to Mr. Green and Mr. Dodwell by 6-2, 6-2, 6-6.

In the other match Mr. H. A. Nisbet and Mr. A. G. Fletcher beat Mr. L. Winkler and Mr. J. Jonckheer without much difficulty by 6-4, 6-1, and they, therefore, meet Mr. Green and Mr. Dodwell in the final, which should prove a very interesting and exciting game. It is to be hoped, however, that the Committee, or whoever is responsible, will try and arrange for the match to start at the advertised hour, especially if there are to be no chairs on the stand. It is very disappointing to find, that after rushing away from work at half-past four, a tedious wait of half an hour has to be endured, also, the enjoyment provided by watching a good tennis match is somewhat marred by a nasty ache in the back.

## HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

## MATCH AGAINST SHANGHAI.

The team to shoot for the Colony in this match, to take place, weather permitting, at King's Park Range on Saturday, 19th instant, will be:—

Black, Q.M.S. (R.E.)  
Brook, Mr. (Dockyard)  
Carpenter, Cpl. (H.K.V.R.)  
Cox, C.P.O. (Navy)  
Eaton, Mr. (Dockyard)  
Franks, Mr. (A.S.P.R.)  
Goodman, Mr. (Dockyard)  
Heath, Mr. (Taikoo)  
Jenkins, Pte. (H.K.V.R.)  
Lyons, Cpl. (H.K.V.R.)  
Mackay, Q.M.S. (R.E.V.R.)  
Simpson, Mr. (Taikoo)

Reserves:—  
Bannerman, Sgt. O.H.M. (H.R.V.R.)  
Scott, Capt. Murray (Taikoo)  
Grimmett, Sgt. (H.K.P.)  
Eldridge, Mr. (Taikoo)

## PRESENTATION OF BELLIOS SHIELD.

At the conclusion of the match the Bellios Shield will be presented to the H.K.V.R. team, the winners of the League for the 1916-1917 season. Eight teams entered for the League 1916-1917, but the Shropshire withdrew after their first match in which they were defeated by the Dockyard R. Club. The final placings were:—

Matches.	Won.	Lost.
1. H.K.V.R.	6	0
2. Dockyard R. Club	6	5
3. Police and Police	6	5
4. Reserves	6	3
5. Naval Team	6	3
6. H.K.V.C.	6	2
7. R.E.	6	1
8. Taikoo	6	1

## Holders of the Shield.

The semi-final, Nisbet and Dodwell v. Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung, in the Tennis Tournament Open Doubles Championship is advertised for to-morrow. This match should prove a great attraction. Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung, it will be remembered, beat the Hancock brothers and they are considered likely to beat Nisbet and Dodwell. Whichever team the final will prove likely winners of the two cups kindly presented by Mr. Ho.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

## THE BRIBERY SCANDAL IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

PEKING, May 11.  
The Ministry of Finance bribery case has concluded. Chung Ting-ming, a brother of Chan Kam-to, (the late Minister) was found guilty of blackmail. The charges brought against the others concerned were not established.

## POSSIBLE REORGANISATION OF THE CABINET.

PEKING, May 11.  
It is reported that the Cabinet will be reorganised. A number of names have been mentioned as possible candidates for the Ministries.

## THE PREMIER AND THE ENTENTE MINISTERS.

PEKING, May 11.  
The Premier will hold a reception of all the Entente Ministers, on May 12.

## THE ARREST OF THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

PEKING, May 11.  
A Mandate orders that the Judicial officials who are responsible for the arrest of Hsi Shih-ying, the Minister of Communications, shall be tried and punished. (The Minister was arrested during a farewell entertainment.)

## THE CHINESE PREMIER AND THE WAR.

Speaking at a reception, last week, attended by four hundred members of Parliament, Premier Tuan Chi-jui said:—

"Some people disapprove of the war policy of the Cabinet, because they fear separate peace between Russia and Germany. It is true that the Russian Socialists have been working with the German Socialists for the early conclusion of hostilities, but the Russian Socialists insist that there can be no separate peace until the German Imperial Government has been overthrown. The Premier's primary campaign and the impossibility of a German victory. He said that more than ten Powers are now at war with the Central Powers. What are they fighting for? They are fighting for the maintenance of international law and the restoration of the rights of humanity."

"In this noble war, we cannot but join them. In doing so, we shall be able to win a place among the world Powers as a factor in international politics. Those who love their country must endorse the war-policy of the Government. Having ruptured relations with Germany, we must go on. If we refrain from taking the third step, we shall be left outside the peace conference. We have already offended Germany by severing relations; we cannot make her feel more friendly towards us by remaining inactive. Now, therefore, I favour war."

## THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Directors' Report in respect of the period of nine months ending 31st December, 1916, presented at the Nineteenth Annual Meeting held at the Head Office of the Company, at 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on 1st May, was as follows.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last Annual General Meeting, the Financial Year of the Company has been altered so as to terminate in future on the 31st December instead of the 31st March, and the Directors have now the pleasure to present their report for the period of nine months from 1st April, 1916, to 31st December, 1916.

New Business—Applications considered during the period of nine months amounted to \$6,644,602.74 inclusive of applications for \$269,458.66 under consideration at the beginning of the period.

Policies were issued for \$5,845,423.29 and applications for \$541,030.56 were declined. The balance were postponed or in course of consideration as 31st December, 1916.

The total Insurance in Force on 31st December, 1916, amounted to \$43,661,961.64 of which policies to the amount of \$767,306.85 were re-insured. Income.—The income for the period of nine months amounted to \$2,714,373.96.

Assets.—The total assets now amount to \$13,021,983.19.

Payments on Policies.—The total amount paid to policy-holders and beneficiaries during the period of nine months amounted to \$1,688,504.26, making a total of \$18,731,980.91 paid since the Company's inception.

War Loans.—On the 31st December, 1916 the sum of \$75,225.19 of stock invested in the War Loans of Allied and this figure has since been increased to \$32,610.19.

The Accounts have been audited by our Auditors, Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson, who have given their certificate. They retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. In accordance with the Deed of Settlement Mr. H. P. Wadman retires, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

G. R. BURKILL, Chairman.  
R. MAXWELL, Director.  
A. E. ALLEN, Director.  
S. E. NILES, Director.  
J. K. DRYAN, Manager and Secretary.



# TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

### DIFFICULTIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

#### FEARS FOR THE FUTURE.

Petersburg, May 9. The Provisional Government, in a Proclamation, says it cannot conceal the difficulties it is encountering which have lately increased to such an extent as to cause fears for the future. Isolated groups of certain classes, lacking in conscientiousness, are seeking violently to realise aspirations which threaten to create anarchy. This state of things is hampering the administration and may lead to internal disorganisation and defeat at the front and the phantom of anarchy and civil war, threatening their liberty, arises.

The Proclamation appeals to all to strive to safeguard their liberty and concludes by inviting representatives of creative forces in the country, who have hitherto not participated in the administration, to join the Government.

#### RUSSIAN GENERAL ASSASSINATED.

Petersburg, May 10. General Kartoff, commanding the Siberian Division, was killed while walking near a railway station near Riga. The assassin disappeared.

#### AN "AUTONOMOUS UNIT."

Petersburg, May 9. The Schlesien District Committee have declared themselves an autonomous unit. They have formed various sub-committees and have resolved immediately to requisition all private property and livestock. They have arrested their President, Al. Zemstov.

#### INCREASED PAY FOR RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

Petersburg, May 9. The increase in the soldiers' pay involves an expenditure of forty million Roubles monthly.

#### THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MISSIONS IN AMERICA.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR A GREAT WELCOME IN NEW YORK.

Great preparations are being made for a three days' welcome to the British and French Missions. The City is ablaze with British and French flags and seats are selling at £50 each, for the women's demonstration in honour of M. Virelli and General Duffre, at the Opera House to-night.

#### LOST REQUISITIONED SHIPS.

#### IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

London, May 9. The King's Bench Division has decided that the owner of a lost requisitioned ship, is not entitled to recover interest on the value of the vessel at the moment of loss, for the period between the date of loss and the date when compensation is paid.

#### A NEW SOUTH WALES LOAN CRITICISED.

London, May 9. There is some criticism in connection with the fact that the New South Wales loan of £2,000,000 in five and a half per cent Bonds issued at 98, is being underwritten in London. It is pointed out that the terms spoil the chances of Imperial securities.

#### NEW BISHOP OF LABUAN AND SARAWAK.

London, May 9. The Primate has nominated the Rev. E. D. Dawson, as Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, in succession to the Rt. Rev. W. R. Mounsey who has resigned on account of ill health.

#### OBITUARY.

London, May 10. The death is announced of Lord Grimthorpe.

## ENEMY DESTROYERS CHASED.

### PURSUED TO ZEEBRUGGE.

London, May 10. The Admiralty announces that a scouting force of light cruisers and destroyers from Harwich, under Commodore Tyrwhitt, while cruising this morning between the English and the Dutch coasts, sighted eleven German destroyers. We immediately closed and opened fire. The enemy immediately steamed off at full speed to the south under cover of a dense smoke screen.

### HONOURS WON IN THE RECENT DESTROYER ACTION.

London, May 9. The Honours List has been issued for services in the naval action in the Channel, described on April 23. Commanders Peck and Evans receive the D.S.O. and promotion to the rank of Captain, and the Distinguished Service Cross is awarded to nine officers of the H.M.S. Swift and Broke, including Midshipman Giles; the medal for Conspicuous Gallantry is awarded to Senior Bowles, the Broke's helmsman; and the Distinguished Service Medal to twenty-four men of the Lower Peck, including Stoker Charles Williams, of the New Zealand Naval Reserve. Thirty-four officers and men are mentioned in despatches; two Engineer Lieut. Commanders are promoted to Commanders, and four officers are noted for early promotion.

### CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE VENIZELOS.

#### PROMPTED FROM ATHENS.

London, May 10. An official Venizelist telegram states that a conspiracy to assassinate M. Venizelos has been discovered at Salonika.

Nine persons who were arrested confessed that they were acting under instructions of a secret committee of military officers and politicians at Athens.

Inquiry is being made on the subject.

### MESOPOTAMIA.

#### KING'S MESSAGE TO GENERAL MAUDE.

London, May 9. The King has sent a message to General Sir Stanley Maude, in which His Majesty says:

"The series of successes achieved in defeating the Turkish forces, brought against you since the capture of Baghdad, reflects the very highest credit on you and all ranks under your command. Your progress is all the more appreciated by your fellow-countrymen since they are conscious of the trying conditions under which your troops have fought."

#### GOVERNMENT USING 93 PER CENT OF AVAILABLE TONNAGE.

London, May 10. In the House of Commons, Sir L. Chiozza Money stated that the Food Controller, the War Office, the Admiralty and the Ministry of Munitions were using 93 per cent. of the available tonnage.

#### BELGIAN RELIEF.

#### UNITED STATES BECOMES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COST.

Washington, May 10. The United States has taken over the entire cost of the Belgian relief supplies, thus relieving France and Great Britain who have hitherto borne 90 per cent. of the cost.

#### AN IRISH BYE-ELECTION.

London, May 10. At the South Longford bye-election Mr. McGuinness, the Sinn Fein candidate, received 1,498 votes, and the Nationalist, Mr. McKenna, 1,461. McGuinness is in prison as a rebel.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE BRITISH FRONT.

#### SLOW BUT SURE ADVANCE.

London, May 9. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:— We slightly advanced our positions last night north-eastward of Hargreave. Our barrage and machine gun fire completely broke up an attack in the evening north-eastward of Gavrelle. Simultaneously our artillery dispersed forces concentrating for an attack northward of Fresnoy.

Our counter-attack during the night improved our position westward of Fresnoy, regaining a portion of lost ground.

### GENERAL ACTIVITY.

London, May 9. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:— During the last fighting in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt a party of the enemy, in attempting to advance in the open, were caught by our machine gun fire and suffered heavy casualties.

There was considerable reciprocal artillery activity at intervals northward of St. Quentin and in the neighbourhoods of Bullecourt, Wancourt and Arleux.

### FRENCH ARTILLERY BUSY.

London, May 9. A French communiqué states:— South of the Oise we carried out destructive artillery fire against the German batteries at St. Gobain forest.

There was great artillery activity at Chemin des Dames.

We repulsed several counter-attacks in the Chevreux region.

A local operation resulted in our capturing a German trench and 100 prisoners north-west of Rheims.

### GERMAN REPORT.

London, May 9. A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states that the British attacks near Fresnoy and Bullecourt failed.

### MR. BONAR LAW ON RESULTS OF THE FIGHTING.

London, May 9. In his speech in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the Western Front, said that the rapidity of our attack forestalled the enemy, who had to fight in the open and suffered heavy losses before the trenches which they had not had time to prepare.

Since April 1st we had taken 30,000 prisoners, 257 guns and 227 trench mortars. While in the first 24 days on the Somme we advanced 31 miles on a six-mile front, we had now advanced from two to five miles on a 22-mile front. There were now twice as many German divisions against us as were on the Somme, and half of these had to be withdrawn. Our casualties in the present offensive were from 50 to 75 per cent. less than on the Somme. Our success was largely due to our distinct artillery superiority, in connection with which he paid a warm tribute to the Royal Flying Corps.

If we wish to realise how much has been done on the Western Front, (Mr. Law said) let us picture our feelings if, in the same period as the battle of Arras we had lost 20,000 prisoners and the same number of guns as the Germans lost. (Cheers.)

Explaining the apparent increase in the cost of the war, he said there was a sum of £30,000,000 during the period under review which could not be regarded as a real expenditure. The expenses of the Dominions' Governments were paid here and reimbursed by the Dominions' Governments. In April we paid out but did not receive. There was, therefore, no reason to suppose the Budget estimates of expenditure for the year would not be approximately correct.

### ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

Rome, May 9. The official report for the week ended May 6th states that 474 vessels arrived and 430 sailed. The Italian vessels sunk were seven steamers and eight sailing ships. One steamer and two sailing ships were unsuccessfully attacked.

### MACEDONIA.

#### GERMAN REPORT DENIED.

London, May 9. A French Macedonian communiqué states:— Our artillery was active on the whole front.

British aeroplanes successfully bombed enemy depots at Dohli and Paljevo.

Contrary to the allegations contained in the German communiqué of May 8th, there was no attack on the Cerna salient.

### COALITION MINISTRY FOR RUSSIA.

Petersburg, May 9. The Government has declared in favour of a Coalition Ministry.

M. Kerezhsky, Minister of Justice, communicated the declaration to the Duma committee, the Council of the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, and to the Socialists, inviting their participation.

### REGULATION OF FOOD PRICES.

London, May 8. The Press Bureau announces that Lord Devonsport has fixed the maximum retail price for maize flour and maize meal at 4d. per pound, and for rolled oats and flaked oats at 5d.

## TARIFF REVISION IN CHINA.

### PROPOSED ABOLITION OF LIKIN.

#### VIEWS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

At a recent Cabinet meeting a resolution was passed instructing the Ministry of Finance to invite the provinces to express their views on the question of a revision of the tariff. All the views are to be forwarded to Peking before the 10th month of this year, and then the Ministry is to submit the same to the Cabinet for discussion. The following is a translation of a memorandum prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce regarding abolition of likin and an increase of the Customs duties:—

#### THE MEMORANDUM.

Disproportionate taxation on commodities at inland towns and cities tends to cripple the productive power of a country. Acting upon this principle, France in the 17th, England, America, Germany and Austria in the 18th Century abolished such kinds of taxation, the Customs tariff remaining, which is a levy on imports at the first port of entry. Its purpose is to increase the cost of production of imported goods and to serve as a protection of native products (sic). Raw materials from abroad are, however, exempt from Customs duty, in order to provide cheap material for home manufacturers. An altogether different state of affairs, however, exists in this country. Likinstations are found throughout the country, while raw materials are taxed. Take the Hangchow silk for instance. When transported to the Capital for sale, it has to pay a tax as raw material of 18 per cent. Foreign imported goods, on the other hand, are only taxed at the rate of five per cent. *ad valorem* Customs duty at first port of entry with another 2.5 per cent. transit duty at one of the other ports through which the goods pass. Since these only landing duties are imposed upon imported goods at the port of destination. Upon timber being shipped from Fengtien and Antung to Peking, it has to pay the duties at five different places, the total amount of which amounts to 18 per cent. of its market value, while timber from America is taxed only ten per cent. Timber from Juichow for Hankow and Shanghai is taxed at six different places, the total amount of duty paid aggregating 17 per cent, while timber imported from abroad to these ports is required to pay Customs duty only one-third thereof. The above-mentioned rates on native goods are the minimum.

Not every merchant can, however, obtain such special "exemption" without long negotiation and special arrangements with the authorities. Other wise, a merchant must pay 25 per cent. market value of his goods as duty. For this reason the import of timber into this country has greatly increased within the last few years, the total amount being valued at \$1,000,000 a year. Is this not a great injustice to native merchants?

#### THE CHINESE METHOD.

"Respecting the improvement of the economic condition of the people, a country can hardly attain this object without developing its foreign commerce. The United States of America, Germany and Japan have, one by one, abolished their export duty as well as many other provisions for subsidies to encourage the export of certain kinds of commodities. We on the other hand, impose likin all along the line upon native commodities destined for foreign markets in addition to export duties. Goods for foreign markets are more heavily taxed than for home consumption. Take the Chekiang silk for instance. Silk for export is more heavily taxed than that for home use. Different rates of taxation are imposed upon tea for foreign and home markets. Other kinds of native products for export are also heavily taxed, with the result that, within the last two decades, the annual exports of this country are exceeded by imports by over \$1,800,000,000. From the standpoint of the rule of Kuang-Fu to the 4th year of the Republic, imports exceed exports on the average by \$1,200,000,000. These figures speak for themselves.

#### LIKIN.

"Likin stations have been established at places where railway communication is available. This has done a good deal of harm to transportation and the railway traffic has been seriously hampered. In certain quarters, likin stations along the railways have been abolished, and the measure has been adopted of imposing the Peking-Tientsin and Tientsin-Pukow Railways at certain places. When the railway traffic is free, the country are connected by railways, there will be no place for likin stations. With the increase in the number of treaty ports, the "likin zone" will be gradually diminished. Thenceforward the proceeds from likin will be decreased year by year.

"Owing to the collection of likin the development of both home and foreign trade has been arrested and the people are working under great disadvantages. Hence in order to develop foreign and home trade, the Government must do away with likin. China will bring back business prosperity, and in time the same will enable the Government to obtain new sources of revenue.

"From the above-mentioned considerations, the Government can hardly derive any advantage from the abolition of likin. By treaty with Great Britain, America and Japan, the Government can increase the rate of Customs tariff to cover losses due to the abolition of likin. The question under consideration is not a new one. But the case which has prevailed the Government from reaching a prompt decision upon this question is the fear that after the abolition of likin, the proceeds from the increased Customs tariff would not be sufficient to cover the shortage caused by the abolition of likin.

#### COST OF ABOLITION OF LIKIN.

But such a fear should disappear when the Authorities remember the following facts:—

(a) The loss as the result of the abolition of likin: \$38,900,000.

(b) The loss as the result of the abolition of a part of the Customs duties, the native Customs houses: \$7,300,000.

(c) Annual proceeds from different kinds of principal and miscellaneous taxes which shall be done away on the abolition of likin: \$11,900,000.

The above figures are determined by comparing the annual proceeds of goods collected by the Government in the 2nd and 4th years of the Republic with the estimated amount in the Budget of the fifth year. The total amount of loss

caused by the abolition of likin will be \$55,000,000.

#### INCREASE OF CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The amount of increase in the Customs tariff which the Government expects to collect is as follows:—

(a) The increase in import duties: \$20,000,000.

(b) The increase in export duties: \$10,000,000.

The above figures are determined according to the Customs returns of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years of the Republic. By deducting the 2,000,000 of transit duty, the net increase will be \$28,000,000, which is equal to \$45,000,000. For the sake of prudence, allowance of five per cent. of the total amount is made against any incidental shortage. The net revenue thus increased would amount to \$46,100,000. Against the loss of \$55,000,000, there will be a shortage of some \$9,000,000. This, however, will not be difficult to make good by new sources of revenue as the result of a tariff revision:—

(a) Tax on goods at the time of manufacture: \$800,000.

(b) Tax on goods at the time of sale: \$50,000.

(c) Tax on cattle and slaughtering houses: \$2,000,000.

(d) Tax on foodstuffs: \$4,000,000.

Under (a) and (b) are taxes to be collected on native made foreign imitation goods and various kinds of luxurious articles. Under (c) and (d) are taxes which are already enforced in the provinces, but which can be increased to that much by reorganising the method of collection. The total sum of the proceeds set forth under above items will amount to \$11,500,000. These will be quite sufficient to cover the loss caused by the abolition of likin.

#### A VITAL INTEREST.

"As the abolition of likin concerns the vital interest of the merchants and manufacturers, it should be carried out without delay. The commercial and industrial enterprises of the country can only thrive after likin is abolished and only then can new sources of revenue be obtained. These measures will form the fundamental factor of our industrial and economic development. But one thing to which we should like to call the special attention of the Government is the procedure to be adopted to negotiate with the Foreign countries respecting the adoption of this measure. The first step in this connection should be the increase of the present Customs tariff to the actual five per cent. *ad valorem* rate. When this is done, a proposal should be made to the Powers having treaty relations with us concerning the abolition of likin and revision of Customs tariff. The transit duties upon imported goods should at the same time be done away with. This would not entail any disadvantage to the importers of foreign goods and any diplomatic question would not be a thing of solution. Meanwhile preparatory measures should be devised for reorganising the method of collecting duties set forth above, so that the abolition of likin can take place as soon as the Government obtains the consent of the foreign Powers respecting the increase of Customs tariff.

## FOREIGNERS IN CHINESE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

### UNDERMINING IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Peking, May 1. The Government has been severely criticized recently in foreign and enlightened Chinese circles owing to its efforts in a number of Departments to dispense with the services of foreign employees. The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Communications are particularly pursuing this disastrous policy, and a number of foreign professors, including three of British nationality, have been recently discharged from the Peking University on various pretexts with the result that a strong protest has been made by the British Legation.

Protests have also been lodged in connection with the dismissal of British subjects employed on the railways.

Some time ago the Ministry of Communications, under Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, turned its attention to the Postal Service and has been doing its utmost to undermine the position of the Foreign Staff.

The following stations, which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers as an example of the methods used in this campaign and clearly shows the narrowness of view of those responsible for it.

"M. Piry, the Associate Director-General of Posts, who was granted three years' leave which was extended after its expiration, recently tendered his resignation and demanded the appointment of M. H. Picard d'Estalain as his successor. The Ministry of Communications has decided to accept M. Piry's resignation and to grant him a year's extension of leave.

The statement points out that the majority of the foreign employees in the Postal Service, who are newcomers, quite ignorant of the language, are receiving large salaries without doing anything, while the Chinese employees who are sometimes get no increase for several years. This is considered unfair and therefore the Authorities, taking advantage of the resignation of M. Piry, are taking measures to institute a general reform and revision of the Regulations. It will inform circles the opinion is expressed that the Authorities before proceeding with their general reform of the Service should consider the position of China in the Postal Union, and also the question of the Foreign Post Offices in China, the withdrawal of which China desires.

London, March 28th.—Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P., for Henbury Division of Middlesex, one of the founders of the "Daily Mail" and Associated Journals, has been appointed Director-General of the Food Economy Department. He will co-operate with Lord Devonport, Food Controller, in the general direction of food supplies. He proposes to establish a central committee to keep a daily record of the stocks of food, in order to check over-consumption wherever it occurs. He also favours the foundation of municipal kitchens and public kitchens.

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Company at Headquarters for lecture by Adjutant. A note book and pencil to be brought by everyone attending. Muffs may be worn.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

5.45 p.m. Signalling Section "A" class at Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 16th instant:—

5.10 p.m. Adjutant's Parade for Left, Centre and Right Sections M.G. Co., Scouts Company and Civil Service Company outside Courts of Justice and proceeded by car to Polo Ground. Senior Officers need not attend. Helmets to be worn at this and similar parades until further orders.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R.A. Theatre.

Thursday, 17th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Friday, 18th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6th Section at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground. C.S.M. Willechell, Corps. Grimes and Edgcombe will attend.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" class at R.A. Theatre.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

DETAILS.

On duty 27th inst.: Scouts Company.

On duty 28th inst.: Civil Service Co.

On duty 29th inst.: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 30th inst.: Right Section M.G. Co.

On duty 31st inst. and 1st June: Scouts Company.

On duty 2nd June: Civil Service Co.

Ordinary Officer from 27th May to 2nd June: Lieut. Wright.

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	<b>SHIDZUKA MARU.</b> Capt. Nomu.	Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 20 June at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA .....	<b>TANGO MARU.</b> Capt. Seyeda.	Tons 13,500	FRIDAY, 18 May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE.....	<b>KOMO MARU.</b> Capt. Inaszu.	Tons 18,000	THURSDAY, 17 May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA .....	<b>TAISHO MARU.</b> Capt. Onawa.	Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 16 May.
	<b>ASAHI MARU.</b> Capt. Tozawa.	Tons 21,000	FRIDAY, 25 May at 11 a.m.
	<b>BENTEN MARU.</b> Capt. Tomita.	Tons 8,000	WED'DAY, 30 May.
MOJI & KOBE	<b>TENSHIN MARU.</b> Capt. Taniguchi.	Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 16 May.

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